

Ecological site R023XY219OR SHALLOW ASHY 10-12 PZ

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General information

Provisional. A provisional ecological site description has undergone quality control and quality assurance review. It contains a working state and transition model and enough information to identify the ecological site.

Associated sites

R023XY202OR	SWALE 10-14 PZ Swale 10-14" PZ
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Similar sites

R023XY515OR	DROUGHTY ASHY 9-12 PZ Droughty Ashy 9-12" PZ
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Table 1. Dominant plant species

Tree	Not specified
Shrub	Not specified
Herbaceous	Not specified

Physiographic features

This site occurs on gentle plateau slopes, rolling hills, and the floor of basins, primarily on the eastern edge of the pumice zone in the High Desert. Slopes range from 1 to 10 percent. Elevations range from 4300 to 5200 feet.

Table 2. Representative physiographic features

Landforms	(1) Hill (2) Basin floor (3) Plateau
Elevation	1,310 – 1,590 m
Slope	0 – 10 %

Aspect	Aspect is not a significant factor
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Climatic features

The annual precipitation ranges from 9 to 11 inches, which occurs mainly between the months of November and June, mostly in the form of snow and spring-fall rains. The soil temperature regime is frigid. The average annual air temperature is 44 degrees F with extreme temperatures ranging from -25 to 104 degrees F. The frost-free period is 50 to 90 days. The optimum period for plant growth is from April through early July.

Table 3 Representative climatic features

Frost-free period (average)	90 days
Freeze-free period (average)	0 days
Precipitation total (average)	280 mm

Influencing water features

Soil features

The soils of this site are shallow and well-drained. They have a sandy loam surface texture, and medium textured subsoils. They are generally formed from volcanic ash and the underlying bedrock. Permeability is moderately slow and the available water holding capacity (AWC) is 2 to 3 inches for the profile. The potential for wind erosion is high.

Table 4. Representative soil features

Surface texture	(1) Sandy loam
Drainage class	Somewhat poorly drained to well drained
Permeability class	Moderately slow
Available water capacity (0-101.6cm)	5.08 – 7.62 cm

Ecological dynamics

Range in Characteristics:

Areas with less pumice or greater stone and gravel content have less Idaho fescue and more bluebunch wheatgrass.

Response to Disturbance and Invader Species:

Fire reduces the proportion of sagebrush and increases rabbitbrush. Overgrazing encourages sagebrush and rabbitbrush after a decline in bluebunch wheatgrass and Idaho fescue.

State and transition model

Additional community tables

Table 5. Community 1.1 plant community composition

Group	Common Name	Symbol	Scientific Name	Annual Production ()	Foliar Cover (%)
Grass/Grasslike					
1	Perennial, deep-rooted, dominant			493-673	
	bluebunch wheatgrass	PSSP6	<i>Pseudoroegneria spicata</i>	269-359	–
	Idaho fescue	FEID	<i>Festuca idahoensis</i>	224-314	–
2	Perennial, deep-rooted, sub-dominant			18-45	
	Thurber's needlegrass	ACTH7	<i>Achnatherum thurberianum</i>	18-45	–
4	Perennial, shallow-rooted, sub-dominant			45-90	
	Sandberg bluegrass	POSE	<i>Poa secunda</i>	45-90	–
5	Other perennial grasses, all			9-36	
	Indian ricegrass	ACHY	<i>Achnatherum hymenoides</i>	0-9	–
	squirreltail	ELEL5	<i>Elymus elymoides</i>	0-9	–
	prairie Junegrass	KOMA	<i>Koeleria macrantha</i>	0-9	–
	Cusick's bluegrass	POCU3	<i>Poa cusickii</i>	0-9	–
Forb					
9	Other perennial forbs, all			9-90	
	onion	ALLIU	<i>Allium</i>	0-6	–
	pussytoes	ANTEN	<i>Antennaria</i>	0-6	–
	curvepod milkvetch	ASCU4	<i>Astragalus curvicaarpus</i>	0-6	–
	basalt milkvetch	ASFI	<i>Astragalus filipes</i>	0-6	–
	freckled milkvetch	ASLE8	<i>Astragalus lentiginosus</i>	0-6	–
	mariposa lily	CALOC	<i>Calochortus</i>	0-6	–
	tapertip hawksbeard	CRAC2	<i>Crepis acuminata</i>	0-6	–
	buckwheat	ERIOG	<i>Eriogonum</i>	0-6	–
	desert yellow fleabane	ERLI	<i>Erigeron linearis</i>	0-6	–
	purple cushion fleabane	ERPO2	<i>Erigeron poliospermus</i>	0-6	–
	bigseed biscuitroot	LOMA3	<i>Lomatium macrocarpum</i>	0-6	–
	shortstem lupine	LUBR2	<i>Lupinus brevicaulis</i>	0-6	–
	beardtongue	PENST	<i>Penstemon</i>	0-6	–
	tufted phlox	PHCA7	<i>Phlox caespitosa</i>	0-6	–
	largehead clover	TRMA3	<i>Trifolium macrocephalum</i>	0-6	–
	foothill deathcamas	ZIPA2	<i>Zigadenus paniculatus</i>	0-6	–
Shrub/Vine					
11	Perennial, all, dominant			45-135	
	Wyoming big sagebrush	ARTRW8	<i>Artemisia tridentata ssp. wyomingensis</i>	45-135	–
15	Other perennial shrubs, all			9-18	
	yellow rabbitbrush	CHVI8	<i>Chrysothamnus viscidiflorus</i>	9-18	–

Animal community

Livestock Grazing: Water is usually not available on this site. Winter grazing is possible in mild winters without heavy snow. Native Wildlife Associated with the Potential Climax Community: Pronghorn antelope Mule deer Pronghorn antelope use this site as winter range.

Hydrological functions

The soils of this site have high infiltration rates and low runoff potential.

Other information

Adapted species for seeding include crested wheatgrass, Siberian wheatgrass, tall wheatgrass, sheep fescue, bluebunch wheatgrass, and beardless wheatgrass. Due to shallow soils, this site has low potential for seeding.

Contributors

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Rangeland health reference sheet

Interpreting Indicators of Rangeland Health is a qualitative assessment protocol used to determine ecosystem condition based on benchmark characteristics described in the Reference Sheet. A suite of 17 (or more) indicators are typically considered in an assessment. The ecological site(s) representative of an assessment location must be known prior to applying the protocol and must be verified based on soils and climate. Current plant community cannot be used to identify the ecological site.

Author(s)/participant(s)	Jeff Repp
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Date	08/16/2012
Approved by	
Approval date	
Composition (Indicators 10 and 12) based on	Annual Production

Indicators

1. Number and extent of rills: None

2. Presence of water flow patterns: None

3. Number and height of erosional pedestals or terracettes: None

4. Bare ground from Ecological Site Description or other studies (rock, litter, lichen, moss, plant canopy are not bare ground):
10-25%

5. Number of gullies and erosion associated with gullies: None

6. Extent of wind scoured, blowouts and/or depositional areas: None to some, Severe wind erosion hazard

7. Amount of litter movement (describe size and distance expected to travel): Fine - limited movement

8. Soil surface (top few mm) resistance to erosion (stability values are averages - most sites will show a range of values):
Slight resistant to erosion: aggregate stability = 1-2

9. Soil surface structure and SOM content (include type of structure and A-horizon color and thickness): Shallow well drained sandy loams: Low OM (1-2%)

10. Effect of community phase composition (relative proportion of different functional groups) and spatial distribution on infiltration and runoff: Moderate ground cover (60%) and gentle slopes (1-10%) moderately limit rainfall impact and overland flow

11. Presence and thickness of compaction layer (usually none; describe soil profile features which may be mistaken for compaction on this site): None

12. Functional/Structural Groups (list in order of descending dominance by above-ground annual-production or live foliar cover using symbols: >>, >, = to indicate much greater than, greater than, and equal to):

Dominant: Bluebunch wheatgrass > Idaho fescue > other grasses > shrubs > forbs

Sub-dominant:

Other:

Additional:

13. Amount of plant mortality and decadence (include which functional groups are expected to show mortality or decadence):
Normal decadence and mortality expected

14. Average percent litter cover (%) and depth (in):

15. **Expected annual annual-production (this is TOTAL above-ground annual-production, not just forage annual-production):**
Favorable: 1000, Normal: 800, Unfavorable: 600 lbs/acre/year at high RSI (HCPC)
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16. **Potential invasive (including noxious) species (native and non-native). List species which BOTH characterize degraded states and have the potential to become a dominant or co-dominant species on the ecological site if their future establishment and growth is not actively controlled by management interventions. Species that become dominant for only one to several years (e.g., short-term response to drought or wildfire) are not invasive plants. Note that unlike other indicators, we are describing what is NOT expected in the reference state for the ecological site: Perennial brush species will increase with deterioration of plant community. Cheatgrass invades sites that have lost deep rooted perennial grass functional groups.**
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17. **Perennial plant reproductive capability: All species should be capable of reproducing annually**
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